

*With Dr. A. J. Laird's Compliments.*


**SANITARY CONDITION**  
OF THE  
**BOROUGH OF CAMBRIDGE,**

*From January 1st to December 31st, 1915,*

BY

**ANDREW J. LAIRD, M.D., D.P.H.,**

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2017 with funding from  
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29524878>

# REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

## For the Year 1915.

---

### Population.

The civil population for 1915, as estimated by the Registrar General, was 54,029. In 1914 the population was estimated at 57,159. The reasons for the considerable reduction in the population, and the method of arriving at the estimate given, are fully explained in the following memorandum issued by the Superintendent of Statistics at the General Register Office :—

*“ Estimate of Civil Population, 1915.—The war has made it impossible to adhere to the methods of estimation of local and national populations hitherto in use. Men of military age have been largely drafted to military training centres or sent abroad with the army, and the remainder of the male adult population, as well as, to a lesser extent, the female population, has migrated on an unprecedented scale into areas other than those in which it was enumerated at the last census.*

*Under these circumstances estimates of local populations based on the census returns were clearly inadmissible, and it became necessary to search for a substitute. Fortunately, this was ready to hand in the shape of the National Register, which referred to a date only six weeks removed from that for which estimates were required, viz.: the middle of the year*

1915. No doubt this does not form a perfect record, as it is known that a number of persons escaped registration. From investigations, however, which have been made in another connection, it appears that the defects in the register taken as a whole are not on such a scale as to affect seriously the estimates of population based upon it. By the method described below it was possible to derive from these returns estimates of the civil population only of each administrative area on August 15th. No attempt has been made to increase these by allowance for members of the fighting forces because, apart altogether from the difficulty of ascertaining the average military population of each district during the year, experience has shown that under present circumstances only civilian deaths can be tabulated for local areas. If military deaths were to be included they would have either to be debited to the area in which they occurred, a course which would render the death-rates of districts containing large military hospitals meaningless, or to the area of residence. An attempt made to pursue the latter course has had to be abandoned owing to military authorities having been unable to furnish to the registrars the necessary information. It has been found necessary, therefore, to limit the tabulation of deaths by local areas to deaths of civilians, and, under these circumstances, the civilian population is obviously the proper one to use for the calculation of death-rates.

An additional advantage in the use of National Register populations is that these consist of habitual residents in each locality and not merely of the persons who happened to be present therein on a certain date. The deaths tabulated from the year 1911 onwards are



also those of habitual residents only, and, therefore, the use hitherto of populations which in certain cases included very large institutional elements chiefly composed of non-residents, introduced in these cases serious errors into the rates calculated from them, as pointed out in the Registrar General's Annual Reports. (See page 132, Report for 1913.) This source of error now, of course, disappears for the time being, and in such districts an unavoidable break in the continuity of the previously misleading rates will result. In any case, however, the maintenance of continuity is, under present circumstances, obviously impossible, and it is felt that the present estimates will furnish death-rates calculated to indicate as nearly as may be the health conditions of the civil population.

The method by which the estimates of civil population have been derived from the National Register returns may now be described.

The ratio of the total population, less the males aged 15-65 years, to the number of females aged 15 to 65 years at the date of the census was calculated for each administrative area, and this ratio was applied to the number of females on the National Register; the resulting product, plus the number of males aged 15 to 65 years on the National Register, was taken to be the number of the civil population of the district. A small adjustment was necessary in order to make the sum of the estimates for the several districts equal to the estimate for the country as a whole made on the same basis. Further, the population in institutions was not registered, and this (taken to be the same in the aggregate for England

and Wales as at census date), together with a number of persons of no fixed abode, were distributed evenly over the whole country. These two adjustments raised the original estimates by about one per cent.

The question of the population to be used for the calculation of birth-rates has also required consideration. The births registered are not only those of the children of civilians, and the estimates of civil population, therefore, form an unsuitable basis for the calculation of birth-rates. It is impossible to frame any estimate that would give reliable birth-rates, and it is suggested, therefore, that the birth-rates for 1915 be based upon the existing estimates of total population for 1914. These will sometimes be seriously in error owing to extensive migration having occurred. Although in such cases the Registrar General does not possess the local information necessary for applying any correction, it is not suggested that this fact need preclude medical officers of health from making use of their opportunities in this direction.

Difficulties, which will probably prove insoluble, remain as to estimation of populations in sex and age groups and the standardizing factors dependent upon them. Moreover, the present method of estimation will obviously not apply to 1916 or subsequent years, unless the National Register is effectively kept up to date or further enumeration made. Nothing can at present be decided as to these matters."

### Local Industries and the effect of the War.

Cambridge is the centre and market town for a large agricultural area but the town owes its life and importance mainly to the presence of the University. The majority of the employed men and women in the town are employed directly or indirectly in connection with the Colleges. The census of 1911 showed that the occupations followed by the largest numbers were (for Cambridge and Chesterton Urban District):—

Conveyance of men, goods, and messages	...	2,345
Building and works of construction	... ..	2,096
Food, tobacco, drink, and lodging	... ..	2,043
Professional occupations	... ..	950
Domestic service (indoor and outdoor)	... ..	1,224
Agriculture (farms, woods, and gardens)	...	624
Printers and lithographers	... ..	468
Merchants, agents, accountants, and banking	...	397
General or local government	... ..	459
Tailors	... ..	394
Commercial or business clerks	... ..	383
Engineering and machine making	... ..	353
Wood, furniture, fittings and decorations	...	346
Drapers, mercers, etc.	... ..	318

Since the outbreak of the War there has been a withdrawal of all but a very small number of undergraduates from University life, as well as a removal by enlistment in the Army and Navy of a large number of others, with the natural result of a very serious depression in all the industries and branches of trade in the town. What this means is indicated very clearly in the report of the Cambridge National Relief Fund Committee from which the following extracts have been taken:—



“ *Women's Trades.*—Women workers in Cambridge have been far more adversely affected than men for several reasons :—

- (1) Dislocation in women's trades is not adjusted by recruiting for the Army, as has been the case in the men's trades.
- (2) There are fewer opportunities for women to change their occupation when their normal employment fails.
- (3) By far the most adversely affected industry in Cambridge is that of lodging-house keeping, and this is carried on almost exclusively by women.”

“ *Lodging-house Keeping.*—The question of the fate of lodging-house keepers, whose number is between 600 and 700, has been the subject of much serious consideration by the Sub-Committee. This industry was, on the whole, in a normal condition up to Christmas, 1914, owing to the fact that many rooms engaged for the October Term were paid for, though unoccupied. At Christmas, the arrival of the Welsh Division averted the crisis in some degree till May, 1915, although the local billeting arrangements have been far from adequate from the point of view of relieving distress. The situation now, however, is of the most serious nature, and though the Sub-Committee is able to give temporary financial assistance to selected cases, this by no means mitigates the very widespread suffering and anxiety at the present time.



“*Other Women's Trades.*—Other women workers affected by the war are :—

- (1) Dressmakers (especially during August, September, and October, 1914).
- (2) Tailoresses.
- (3) Laundry-workers.
- (4) Downers (*i.e.* swansdown workers), owing to stoppage of material imported from enemy countries.”

“*Men's Trades.*—Although local dislocation in men's trades has not been severe, yet, in comparison with other districts, many of which are experiencing abnormal industrial prosperity, Cambridge has suffered considerably.”

“*Building.*—The building trade (which is the chief industry of Cambridge), with the exception of the Carpenters, underwent a rather severe depression in the spring of 1915, owing to lack of contracts and shortage of materials, and its prospects are not bright at present.”

“*Tailoring.*—The tailoring trade suffered for a period, but the demand for military outfits has fortunately prevented any great depression up to the present.”

“*Other Trades.*—Other trades, such as printing, die-stamping, book-binding, book-selling, college-service outfitting, and service for athletic sports, have also suffered, being all of them dependent on the presence of undergraduates.”

**\* Marriages.**

One of the effects of the war has been an enormous increase in the number of marriages, the number solemnized during the year being 527, equal to a rate of 18·4 per 1,000 of the population. In 1914 the number of marriages in the Borough was 384, with a marriage-rate of 13·4.

The following Table gives the number of marriages and the marriage-rate for Cambridge, and the marriage-rate for England and Wales during the past thirteen years :—

Year.	Total Number of Marriages.	Marriage-rate per 1,000 of Population.	Marriage-rate in England and Wales per 1,000 Population.
1903	278	14·3	15·7
1904	258	13·3	15·3
1905	270	13·8	15·3
1906	309	15·7	15·7
1907	313	15·6	15·9
1908	281	14·1	15·1
1909	323	16·0	14·7
1910	307	15·1	15·0
1911	309	15·4	15·2
1912	335	16·6	15·5
1913	302	14·9	15·5
1914	384	13·4	15·9
1915	527	18·4	19·3

\*(The marriage-rate and the birth-rate are both based on the 1914 population for the reasons stated in the Memorandum from the General Register Office).

**Births.**

The total number of births registered belonging to the Borough was 997 (491 males and 506 females). The Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated population was 17·4, which is the rate recorded for the year 1914, and is lower than the rate in any other year on record.

The birth-rate for England and Wales in 1915 was 21·8 per 1,000 of the population, which is 1·8 per 1,000 below the rate in 1914, and lower than the rate in any other year on record.

Of the births registered 51 or 5·1 per cent. were illegitimate, as compared with 72 or 7·2 per cent. in 1914.

The births and deaths with the corresponding rates and the rate of increase each year since 1875 are shown in the following table:—

Year.	Births.	Birth-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Natural Increase.	Natural Increase per 1000 Living.
1875	940	29·3	566	17·1	374	11·3
1876	989	30·3	592	17·6	397	12·2
1877	1054	31·7	617	18·1	437	13·4
1878	1045	31·0	662	19·5	383	11·0
1879	918	26·7	611	17·8	307	8·9
1880	1040	29·7	574	16·8	466	13·3
1881	1010	28·5	525	14·8	485	13·7
1882	979	27·5	585	17·0	394	11·0
1883	979	27·4	662	18·4	317	8·9
1884	983	27·3	586	16·9	397	11·7
1885	912	25·3	594	17·0	318	8·8
1886	1049	29·0	706	19·4	343	9·4
1887	1003	27·6	650	17·8	353	9·7
1888	979	26·8	583	15·9	396	10·8
1889	1016	27·7	535	14·6	481	13·1
1890	934	25·4	656	17·8	278	7·5
1891	997	26·9	640	17·4	357	9·6



Year.	Births.		Birth-rate.	Deaths.		Death-rate.	Natural Increase.		Natural Increase per 1000 Living.			
1892	...	935	...	25·2	...	656	...	17·6	...	279	...	7·5
1893	...	977	...	26·2	...	644	...	17·3	...	333	...	8·9
1894	...	934	...	25·0	...	567	...	15·2	...	367	...	9·8
1895	...	972	...	25·9	...	584	...	15·5	...	388	...	10·3
1896	...	932	...	24·7	...	561	...	14·9	...	371	...	9·8
1897	...	939	...	24·8	...	510	...	13·4	...	429	...	11·3
1898	...	884	...	23·2	...	590	...	15·5	...	294	...	7·7
1899	...	869	...	22·8	...	545	...	14·3	...	324	...	8·4
1900	...	923	...	24·1	...	608	...	15·9	...	315	...	8·2
1901	...	794	...	20·6	...	527	...	13·7	...	267	...	6·9
1902	...	842	...	21·8	...	557	...	14·4	...	285	...	7·4
1903	...	884	...	22·8	...	541	...	13·9	...	343	...	8·8
1904	...	819	...	21·0	...	550	...	14·1	...	269	...	6·9
1905	...	891	...	22·8	...	531	...	13·6	...	360	...	9·2
1906	...	791	...	20·1	...	530	...	13·5	...	261	...	6·6
1907	...	816	...	20·7	...	507	...	13·1	...	299	...	7·5
1908	...	791	...	20·0	...	594	...	15·0	...	197	...	4·9
1909	...	854	...	21·5	...	543	...	13·6	...	311	...	7·8
1910	...	799	...	20·0	...	507	...	12·7	...	292	...	7·3
1911	...	764	...	19·0	...	551	...	13·7	...	213	...	5·3
*1912	..	1140	...	20·1	...	740	...	13·0	...	400	...	7·0
1913	...	1109	...	19·4	...	680	...	11·9	...	429	...	7·5
1914	...	996	...	17·4	...	728	...	12·7	...	268	...	4·6
1915	...	997	...	17·4	...	888	...	16·4	...	109	...	1·0

\* Borough Boundaries extended in April, 1912, to include Chesterton Urban District and Cambridge Without.

In view of the interest created by the question of the effect of war upon the sex of children born, the following table is given showing the sex distribution of births in Cambridge since 1902. The sudden change in the balance is due to the great preponderance of females born in Chesterton, this being sufficiently great to completely eliminate the excess of male births which occurs in "Old" Cambridge. The increase in the number of males and the decrease in females during 1915 is to be noted:—

Year.	Male.		Female.		Number of Male Births per 100 Female.
1903	450	...	434	...	103·6
1904	390	...	429	...	90·9
1905	463	...	428	...	108·1
1906	408	...	383	...	106·5
1907	413	...	403	...	102·4
1908	401	...	390	...	102·8
1909	426	...	428	...	99·5
1910	421	...	378	...	111·1
1911	413	...	351	...	117·9
1912	611	...	529	...	115·4
1913	552	...	557	...	99·1
1914	485	...	511	...	94·9
1915	491	...	506	...	97·0

### Notification of Births.

The Notification of Births Act, 1907, requires that every birth (including still-births) shall be notified to the Medical Officer of Health within thirty-six hours. This Act was originally adoptive, and came into operation in Cambridge on the 1st July, 1909.

The number of notifications received each year since has been :—

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Total Births registered..	799	764	1054	1109	996	997
Births notified.....	638	638	921	965	921	909
Percentage notified ...	79·8	83·5	87·3	87·0	92·4	91·1
Notified by Doctors ...	135	160	268	280	240	209
Notified by Midwives...	472	429	543	436	454	443
Notified by Parents ..	31	49	110	249	227	257

It will be noted that there has been a slight decrease in the number of notifications received. This is chiefly due to the smaller number notified by Medical Practitioners. There is, however, an increase in the number of notifications received from parents. It is the custom to issue a circular letter to parents in every instance of failure to notify, and in this way the provisions of the Act should become more gradually known.

Notifications were also received of 22 still-births, giving a rate of 2·2 per 100 births. In 1914 the number was 21 and the rate 2·1 per 100 births.

### **Deaths.**

The number of deaths registered in Cambridge during 1915 was 955. This includes the deaths of 122 non-residents, 71 of whom died in Addenbrooke's Hospital, 3 in the Infectious Diseases Hospital, 28 in the Union Workhouse, Chesterton, and 20 in other parts of the Borough. These must be deducted while the deaths of 55 Cambridge inhabitants who died outside the Borough (23 in the Asylum at Fulbourn and 32 elsewhere) must be added. The corrected number of deaths attributable to Cambridge is therefore 888 of which 430 were males and 458 were females. The death-rate is therefore 16·4, which is 3·7 per 1,000 higher than the rate for 1914, and is the highest death-rate for the past twenty-two years.

The death-rate for England and Wales for the year 1915 is given as 15·1 per 1,000, which is 1·2 per 1,000 above the rate in 1914.



### Principal Causes of Death.

The relative importance of the various causes of death is shown in the following figures :—

CAUSE OF DEATH.	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Diseases of Respiratory Organs (excluding Consumption) ...	80	74	99	80	81	74	86	69	106	69	95	175
Tubercular Diseases (including Consumption) ...	56	50	47	57	64	48	56	43	65	61	73	69
Diseases of the Heart ...	55	45	39	53	51	53	47	38	43	68	70	74
Malignant Diseases (Cancer, &c.) ...	44	46	34	46	49	54	52	38	66	70	67	83
Diarrhoea and Enteritis..	30	20	44	13	17	16	12	35	4	14	11	7
Premature Birth ...	17	13	10	13	21	22	11	16	14	28	17	18
Measles ...	12	9	1	—	33	1	—	31	3	1	2	59
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	16	—	32	—	8	—	19	12	2	2
All other causes...	248	272	235	248	246	275	235	281	420	358	391	401

Comparing the total deaths for 1915 with those for 1914, there has been a *decrease* during 1915 in deaths from the following causes :—

	Deaths in 1914.	Deaths in 1915.	Decrease.
Violence ...	40	24	16
Diphtheria ...	22	16	6
Tubercular Phthisis...	61	55	6
Diseases of Brain and Nervous System ...	75	69	6
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	11	7	4
Total Decrease in 1915 ...	209	171	38

There has been an *increase* during 1915 in deaths from the following causes :—

	Deaths in 1914.	Deaths in 1915.	Increase.
Measles ... ..	2	59	57
Bronchitis ... ..	44	93	49
Pneumonia... ..	35	66	31
Cancer ... ..	67	83	16
Influenza ... ..	11	25	14
Senile Decay ... ..	61	74	13
Premature Birth and Infantile Developmental Diseases ...	31	40	9
Total Increase in 1915 ...	251	440	189

### Mortality in Relation to Season.

The number of deaths occurring in each quarter of the year during the past ten years is shown in the following table:—

Year.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total for Year.
1905 ...	198	119	91	121	529
1906 ...	170	110	124	121	525
1907 ...	163	118	112	117	510
1908 ...	193	156	116	129	594
1909 ...	181	123	91	148	543
1910 ...	157	115	104	131	507
1911 ...	157	126	139	129	551
*1912 ...	249	165	160	166	740
1913 ...	214	168	124	174	680
1914 ...	206	184	173	165	728
Mean for } 10 years }	189	138	123	140	590
1915 ...	376	206	137	169	888

\* The Borough was extended in 1912 to include Chesterton Urban District and Cambridge Without.



*Deaths in Public Institutions.*—An examination of the deaths during the past twenty years shows that the proportion occurring in Public Institutions reached its maximum in 1909 when it was 32·1 per cent. Since then it has steadily declined to 21·8 per cent. in 1915.

The percentage of total deaths occurring in Public Institutions in England and Wales was 22·3, in the 96 Great Towns 28·6, and in London 43·6.

#### **Deaths from Epidemic Diseases.**

The deaths arising from the chief epidemic diseases during 1915 and 1914 (those in brackets) were as follows :—Diphtheria 16 (22), Scarlet Fever 2 (0), Enteric Fever 0 (2), Diarrhœa 7 (11), Measles 59 (2), and Whooping Cough 2 (2). The death-rate per 1,000 of the population from these diseases was 1·5 as compared with 0·68 in 1914.

#### **Infantile Mortality.**

The number of deaths registered of children under one year of age belonging to the Borough was 88, ten more than during the year 1914.

The infant mortality rate, or the proportion of such deaths to 1,000 births, was 88. The rate for 1914 was 78.

The causes of the infantile mortality are set out fully in Table IV. at the end of the Report, while the relative importance of the contributory causes for a number of years is shown in the following table :—

CAUSE OF DEATH.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Premature Birth ... ..	11	13	21	22	11	16	14	26	17	18
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus ... ..	8	14	18	10	8	12	16	11	8	18
Diarrhœal Diseases ... ..	33	10	12	9	8	27	2	10	8	6
Measles ... ..	—	—	5	—	—	8	—	—	—	6
Whooping Cough... ..	9	—	12	—	4	—	10	3	1	—
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	26	20	15	8	14	11	15	8	13	17
Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	2	1	6	3	1	—	4	1	2	3
Convulsions ... ..	2	3	4	4	1	2	5	2	1	4
All other Diseases ... ..	10	11	13	15	14	20	16	21	28	16
TOTALS ... ..	101	72	106	71	61	96	82	82	78	88

The number of deaths occurring each year, together with the death-rate per 1,000 births for Cambridge and England and Wales, are shown below :—

Year.	Deaths under 1 year.	Death-rate per 1,000 Births.	
		Cambridge.	England and Wales.
1903 ...	96	107	132
1904 ...	107	130	145
1905 ...	70	78	129
1906 ...	101	127	132
1907 ...	72	88	118
1908 ...	107	135	120
1909 ...	71	83	109
1910 ...	61	76	106
1911 ...	96	125	130
1912 ...	82	71	95
1913 ...	82	73	109
1914 ...	78	78	105
1915 ...	88	88	110



The distribution of the deaths throughout the first year of life was :—

	Total Deaths.	Percentage of Total Infants' Deaths.
In 1st week .....	25	28·4
In 2nd „ .....	3	3·4
In 3rd „ .....	5	5·7
In 4th „ .....	5	5·7
Total in 1st Month .....	38	43·2
In 2nd and 3rd month ...	18	20·4
„ 4th, 5th, & 6th „ ...	9	10·2
„ 7th to 12th months...	23	26·2
Total for 2nd to 12th months .....	50	56·8

### Mortality under Five Years of Age.

In view of the special interest which attaches at the present time to the subject of the preservation of child life the following summary of the principal causes of death of children under five has been prepared and a comparison is made between the decennial periods, 1895—1904 and 1905—1914.

The mortality in the first five years of life is from three to six (usually about five) times greater than that of any other given quinquennium up to 65 years of age and many of the causes of death are preventable.

Total deaths under five from various causes during 1895—1904 and 1905—1914 :—

	1895—1904.				1905—1914.			
	Under 1 Year.	1—2	2—5	Total.	Under 1 Year.	1—2	2—5	Total.
Infectious Diseases (Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Measles, and Whooping Cough) ...	68	51	83	202	54	64	105	223
Tuberculosis :—								
Pulmonary... ..	11	4	6	21	0	3	6	9
Other Forms ... ..	38	12	24	74	23	19	17	59
Bronchitis and Pneumonia...	173	62	46	281	138	49	38	225
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	250	31	5	286	127	20	9	156
Congenital Debility, Mal- formations and Premature Birth ... ..	350	9	5	364	320	4	2	326
Convulsions ... ..	64	8	3	75	26	8	5	39
Meningitis ... ..	15	9	7	31	10	3	12	25
Syphilis ... ..	30	—	—	30	11	—	—	11
Rickets ... ..	6	3	—	9	1	2	—	3
Overlaying ... ..	25	—	—	25	15	1	—	16
	1030	189	179	1398	725	173	194	1092

The figures given represent total deaths, and are subject to reservation to the extent that no account is taken of the increase in population, and also since 1912 they include all deaths occurring in the Borough as extended. They are none the less of the greatest interest as they show a reduction in the actual number of deaths, in the first year of life equal to 30 per cent., while between 1 and 5 the figures for the two decennial are practically the same.

### Deaths of Illegitimate Children.

Year.	Total deaths of illegitimates under 12 months of age.	Mortality per 1,000 illegitimate births.	Mortality of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births.
1906	7	175	125
1907	9	219	81
1908	9	257	129
1909	8	163	78
1910	4	95	75
1911	8	216	121
1912	7	129	69
1913	5	111	72
1914	10	138	73
1915	9	176	83

The following Table shows the age, sex, and cause of death of illegitimate children during the year 1915 :—

Age.	Sex.	Cause of Death.
7 hours	... M	... Immaturity.
1 day	... F	... Premature Birth.
19 days	... M	... Marasmus.
25 days	... F	... Gastritis.
1 month	... M	... Deficient Vitality.
30 days	... F	... Abscess of Breast.
3 months	... F	... Bronchitis.
3 months	... M	... Broncho-Pneumonia.
4 months	... M	... Bronchitis.

### Coroner's Inquests.

Inquests were held by the Coroner into the cause of 47 deaths of persons belonging to the Borough. These were eventually returned as due to Natural causes in 25 cases, Accident or Negligence (such as falls, drowning, over-laying, poison, etc.) in 15 cases, and Suicide in 7 cases.

The number of inquests held and the proportion per 1,000 deaths in each of the past ten years is shown below :—

YEAR.	NUMBER OF INQUESTS.		PROPORTION PER 1,000 DEATHS.	
1904	...	38	...	69·0
1905	...	20	...	37·6
1906	...	33	...	62·2
1907	...	28	...	54·1
1908	...	31	...	51·4
1909	...	34	...	62·1
1910	...	26	...	50·6
1911	...	43	...	78·0
1912	...	34	...	45·9
1913	...	40	...	58·8
1914	...	35	...	48·0
<b>1915</b>	...	<b>47</b>	...	<b>52·8</b>



### Uncertified Deaths.

These are deaths the causes of which have not been certified by a medical practitioner or by the Coroner after inquest:—

YEAR.	UNCERTIFIED DEATHS.				PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS.	
1901	...	...	1	...	...	0·1
1902	...	...	5	...	...	0·8
1903	...	...	2	...	...	0·3
1904	...	...	1	...	...	0·1
1905	...	...	2	...	...	0·3
1906	...	...	1	...	..	0·1
1907	...	...	2	...	...	0·3
1908	...	...	Nil.	...	...	0·0
1909	...	...	2	...	...	0·3
1910	...	...	2	...	...	0·3
1911	...	...	1	...	...	0·1
1912	...	...	1	...	...	0·1
1913	...	...	1	...	...	0·1
1914	...	...	2	...	...	0·2
1915	...	...	3	...	...	0·3

### Poor-Law Relief Statistics.

I am indebted to Mr. J. Congreve, Clerk to the Poor-Law Guardians for the Parish of Cambridge, for the following figures relating to pauperism:—

1.—Number of persons relieved in Workhouse during half-year ended 30th September, 1915 :—

(a) Able-bodied...	...	...	56
(b) Not Able-bodied	...	...	175
(c) Insane	...	...	1
(d) Children	...	...	47

2.—Number of Vagrants relieved in Casual Wards ... .. 1,582

3.—Number of Out-door Poor relieved ... 545

4.—Number of Out-door Vagrants ... Nil.

Vaccination.

The information given below has been kindly supplied by Mr. Rule, the Vaccination Officer, and relates to the Old Borough only. It will be seen that the proportion of children born who have been successfully vaccinated has been extremely low since the passing of the Vaccination Act, 1907.

	1914	For the period Jan. to June, 1915.
Number of Births . . . . .	698	398
Number of successful Vaccinations . . .	214	127
„ „ Certificates of Insusceptibility...	Nil.	Nil.
„ „ Statutory Declarations of Con- scientious Objection... . .	412	224
„ who died Unvaccinated . . . . .	51	30
„ postponed by Medical Certificate..	—	Nil.
„ removed to other districts . . .	7	5
„ not found . . . . .	9	7
„ in abeyance... . . . .	5	5
Percentage successfully Vaccinated . . .	30'65	31'90
Percentage successfully Vaccinated, exclud- ing those who died Unvaccinated . . .	33'09	34'51

Number of Statu- tory Declarations (or Certificates) of conscientious ob- jections actually received during the last few years . . .	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915
	66	51	96	409	470	472	439	474	474	448	412

## RECORDS OF DISEASE INCIDENCE.

### Diphtheria.

The number of notifications received during the year was 68, being almost exactly half the number received in 1914. The case-rate per 1,000 of the population was 1·25, as compared with 2·32 in 1914, 1·76 in 1913, and 3·41 in 1912. The prevalence and fatality of this disease during the past ten years is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Cases Notified.	Deaths.	Percentage of deaths to cases notified.
1905	65	18	27·7
1906	31	12	38·7
1907	33	3	9·1
1908	78	6	7·7
1909	59	7	11·8
1910	59	14	23·7
1911	112	19	16·9
1912	193	47	24·3
1913	101	22	21·7
1914	133	22	16·5
Average for years 1905-1914 }	86·4	17	19·8
1915	68	16	23

The monthly distribution of the notifications from each district was as follows :—

	St. Andrew- -the-Less.	St. Andrew- -the-Great.	Chesterton	Cambridge Without.	Total.
January.....	3	—	—	—	3
February .....	—	1	—	—	1
March .....	12	—	—	—	12
April.....	5	1	1	—	7
May .....	4	—	2	—	6
June .....	6	—	—	—	6
July .....	1	—	—	—	1
August .....	2	—	—	1	3
September ...	6	—	—	—	6
October.....	9	—	3	1	13
November ...	2	—	—	—	2
December .....	5	3	—	—	8
Totals.....	55	5	6	2	68

*Early Treatment.*—In my last annual report the urgent need for the early administration of Anti-toxin in sufficient doses was pointed out and the means taken to obtain this were detailed. In a recent report\* to the New York State Department of Health upon this subject the matter is stated so clearly and applies so forcibly to the disease as it is known in Cambridge that I venture to quote a few paragraphs :—

---

\* From "The Medical Officer," 18th December, 1915.



*“ In the days when public laboratories were not so readily accessible to the physician it was natural that he should have accustomed himself to rely on a purely clinical diagnosis of diphtheria. Bacteriological studies of this disease have, however, demonstrated the frequent impossibility of distinguishing other pseudo-membranous processes from that of true diphtheria by clinical observation alone. With the growth of laboratory facilities it is to be feared that a certain number of physicians have grown to be too dependent on them, with a corresponding decrease of confidence in the value of purely clinical observations and consequent delay in administering anti-toxin until a laboratory report has been received. The indiscriminate use of anti-toxin without sufficient evidence of diphtheria, is, of course, not advocated. On the other hand, in cases of doubt, and if the patient is sufficiently ill to make any delay dangerous, it is far better to give anti-toxin at once, even at the risk of receiving a negative laboratory report with possible loss of professional prestige. The infinitesimal risk of serious consequences following the administration of reliable anti-toxin cannot be compared to the dangers of delay in rapidly progressing cases of diphtheria.”*

So far as we in Cambridge are concerned the need for the early use of anti-toxin is recognised and the early detection of clinical cases and “carriers” is very largely due to the keenness and promptitude of the Medical Practitioners in the Borough. Delays

arise owing to the somewhat insidious nature of the onset, in many of the worst cases even, no complaint being made of the throat. Medical assistance is not obtained until the child is seriously ill and too late for the full benefit of anti-toxin to be obtained.

*“ When one takes into consideration the fact shown by laboratory investigations that one person in fifty in a populous community harbours virulent diphtheria organisms in the nose or throat, it is not easy to see how diphtheria can ever be eradicated by any methods of sanitary control heretofore suggested. The death-rate among actual cases has been immensely lowered by the use of anti-toxin. It is the duty of the State to place an adequate supply at the disposal of every practising physician, to do everything possible to encourage its use, and to provide for its administration to those who are unable to pay for the services of a private physician. This is all that can reasonably be expected from health officials. The further lowering of the death-rate rests absolutely in the hands of the practising physicians.”*

It cannot be too widely known that the Local Authority decided in 1914 to pay the fee of any Medical Practitioner called to a diphtheria patient whose parents are unable to pay the fee and have further decided to pay for the early administration of anti-toxin to such cases.

Thirty-nine of the seventy-six cases\* treated in hospital had anti-toxin administered before admission. Of the twelve hospital cases which were fatal, seven had anti-toxin administered before admission.

---

\* This figure includes non-Borough cases.

*Diphtheria* “*Carriers*.”—Those are persons who, although not suffering from the disease itself, are harbouring the organism in their throats or noses. Their existence is discovered as the result of examinations made of those who have been in contact with the disease either at school or at home. The examinations at school are made by the officers of the Local Authority, while at home they are usually made by the doctor in attendance upon the case. For this a fee of 1s. per case is paid to the medical attendant by the Local Authority. In addition to this swabbing at school and at home, every case admitted to the Isolation Hospital has a swab from the nose and throat examined on admission, and no case of *Diphtheria* is dismissed until at least three successive negative results have been obtained.

The number of swabs examined in 1915 was 2,479 from the Isolation Hospital, 1,637 from schools and 871 from private homes. The school swabs gave 40 positive results, or 2·4 per cent. as compared with 1·8 per cent. of positive results in 1914. One class of 36 girls gave 7 positive results. One of those was undoubtedly a “missed” case of nasal diphtheria.

The reappearance of the same child as a diphtheria carrier a second, and in a few cases even a third time, has already been mentioned in previous Annual Reports, and has been found to occur when the tonsils are enlarged and have deep crypts in which the organisms lurk in their non-infectious periods. A point has, therefore, been made of removing all such tonsils (with the consent of the parents), and of the



47 carriers isolated in hospital during the year 16 have had this operation performed. A trial of many applications has been made, but it has been found that nothing removes the trouble so rapidly as enucleation of the tonsils and it is hoped that these chronic carriers who have had this done will no longer be a danger to the community.

### Scarlet Fever.

The number of notifications received during the year was 87, as compared with 176 in 1914 and 312 in 1913. The case-rate per 1,000 of the population was 1·6, as compared with 3 in 1914 and 5·4 in 1913.

The cases were distributed as follows :—

	1915.	1914.
St. Andrew-the-Less..	35	122
„ „ „ Great	12	6
Chesterton ...	30	44
Cambridge Without..	10	4



The prevalence and mortality are shown in the following table :—

Year.	Cases Notified.	Deaths.	Percentage of deaths to cases notified.
1905	132	2	1·5
1906	101	1	1·0
1907	76	1	1·3
1908	36	—	—
1909	121	1	0·8
1910	141	—	—
1911	331	1	0·3
1912	379	7	1·8
1913	312	4	1·2
1914	176	—	—
Average for years 1905-1914 }	180	1·7	0·8
1915	87	2	2·3

The distribution of the cases throughout the year in each district was as follows :—

	St. Andrew- the-Less.	St. Andrew- the-Great.	Chesterton	Cambridge Without.	Total.
January.....	2	—	6	3	11
February .....	2	—	2	—	4
March .....	—	—	—	2	2
April .....	1	—	—	—	1
May .....	5	1	1	—	7
June .....	6	3	2	1	12
July .....	4	1	5	1	11
August .....	2	—	2	—	4
September ...	1	—	5	—	6
October .....	2	1	5	2	10
November ...	1	1	1	—	3
December.....	9	5	1	1	16
Totals.....	35	12	30	10	87*

\* Includes two notifications afterwards withdrawn.

### Puerperal Fever.

During the year four cases of Puerperal Fever were notified. The number of cases notified and deaths registered from this cause since 1905 are as follows :—

	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913	1914.	1915
Cases ...	5	1	10	1	—	1	5	6	3	1	4
Deaths ...	2	—	2	1	—	1	2	2	3	1	2

The number of deaths from accidents and diseases of parturition are shown in Table III.

The proportion of deaths during the puerperal state per 1,000 births since 1904 is as follows :—

1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
1'2	—	2'5	4'9	3'7	—	6'0	6'5	1'7	4'5	7'0	4'0

### **Other Notifiable Diseases.**

During 1915 no cases have been notified of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis, Anterior Poliomyelitis (Infantile Paralysis), Small-pox, Cholera, Typhus Fever, Relapsing or Continued Fever.

Notifications were received of six cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum (inflammation of the eyes of new-born children). Only two cases of Typhoid Fever were notified.

### **Infectious Diseases among the Troops.**

The troops present in the town during the year were the Welsh Division of about 20,000 men, billeted in private houses, and for about three months in the summer 4,000 men of the East Anglian Division also billeted in private houses, a Service Battalion of the Suffolk Regiment in temporary hut barracks at Cherryhinton and the inmates and staff of the 1st Eastern General Hospital. The advent of the Welsh Division coincided with an outbreak of Measles among the civil population and their presence resulted in a considerable number of them contracting the disease. An outbreak of Measles also occurred among the men in the Cherryhinton Barracks. The infectious cases notified from the 1st Eastern General Hospital included patients suffering from wounds and a few

members of the staff. The cases from this Hospital were men who contracted their illnesses abroad or within the area served by the Hospital and a few who had been admitted from the troops in the Borough itself.

An agreement was entered into for the isolation and treatment of all infectious cases with the exception of Cerebro-spinal Fever, and for the necessary disinfection by the Local Authority, and from the figures given below it will be seen that this involved a considerable strain upon the resources of the Borough and upon the individual members of the Public Health Staff.

The following table gives the number of notifications of Infectious Diseases occurring amongst troops in Cambridge during 1915:—

	Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Measles.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	
January .....	1	...	3	...	11	...	3
February .....	1	...	3	...	51	...	2
March.....	1	...	—	...	74	...	17
April .....	6	...	3	...	26	...	10
May .....	4	...	2	...	12	...	3
June .....	8	...	3	...	1	...	1
July ....	1	...	—	...	1	...	1
August .....	1	...	—	...	—	...	2
September.....	1	...	1	...	—	...	1
October .....	1	...	1	...	1	...	—
November .....	—	...	—	...	—	...	—
December .....	—	...	—	...	—	...	—
	25		16		177	40	

Tuberculosis 1, Erysipelas 2, Mumps 5, Quinsy 1,  
Typhoid Fever 5.



### Measles.

The number of deaths from this cause during 1915 is the largest yet recorded in any year for which the information exists.

The epidemic began toward the end of 1914 and lasted until the schools closed for their summer holiday in July, 1915. The majority of the cases occurred during the three months February, March, and April. The unusual prevalence was, no doubt, very largely due to the presence of the Welsh Division in the Borough. The billeting of the men in private houses resulted in many families being deprived of their spare bedroom, so that when measles did appear in a family there was no opportunity of preventing its spread to other susceptible members of the household. At the same time many of the troops themselves contracted the disease and thus helped directly to spread it still further. With a few exceptions all the military cases were removed from their billets and were accommodated in the Hospitals at Mill Road and at Coldham Lane.

On March 31st, 1915, the Local Government Board issued a circular asking Sanitary Authorities to take into consideration the question of making Measles, German Measles, and Whooping Cough notifiable diseases, with a view to controlling their spread, and more especially with the object of reducing the mortality arising from them.

This was followed on Nov. 27th, 1915, by the issue of an Order making Measles and German Measles compulsorily notifiable diseases. The new Order (to

be known as the Public Health (Measles and German Measles) Regulations, 1915, came into operation on the 1st January, 1916.

The Order provides for (a) notification by Medical Practitioners, and (b) notification by parents or guardians.

(a) The notification by Medical Practitioners is required in all cases and suspected cases of Measles and German Measles, but it is not required (1) if the case has already been notified by a Medical Practitioner or by a parent or guardian, (2) or if a previous case has been notified in the same house or institution within the preceding two months.

(b) Parents and guardians are required to notify every case in which there is reasonable ground for supposing any person in their charge is suffering from Measles or German Measles unless this has already been done by a Medical Practitioner.

The duties of Sanitary Authorities relate to (1) prevention of spread and (2) diminution of the mortality caused.

The Memorandum which accompanied the Order specially emphasises this latter function and it is evident that the first results of the Order are more likely to be witnessed in the reduction of the number of deaths caused by Measles than in any diminution in the actual number of cases.

Failure to reduce the mortality in the past has, it is pointed out, been in part at least, “due to the failure to utilise all practicable measures in each case,” and the measures which require special attention are :—

(1) Each case should be regarded as a means of discovering other cases. Often it is among the unreported cases that the chief risk of infection and of a fatal result arises.

(2) In view of the fact that in a large proportion of cases there is no doctor in attendance, the diagnosis should, when practicable, be verified by the Medical Officer of Health, or by another officer acting under his instruction ; or the Sanitary Authority should arrange for a medical practitioner to be available for this special work. This is a matter of importance, among other reasons because occasionally scarlet fever, or even small-pox, is mistaken for measles. Under the Board's Order, the duty of making the necessary inquiries, or of seeing that they are made, is imposed on the Medical Officer of Health.

(3) The domestic isolation and treatment, including the nursing of patients, will need supervision.

(4) In a certain proportion of cases it is desirable that provision should be made for treatment of patients in an Isolation Hospital.

(5) Prompt information should be given by the Medical Officer of Health to the Head Teacher of the School which is attended by any children from the invaded household, and the necessary school exclusions arranged.



The Order enables Local Authorities to provide medical and nursing assistance for the poorer classes, and it is very largely upon the extent to which the services of trained nurses can be made available that success is likely to depend. In the first place parents may notify more readily if they know that assistance will be given to them, while the skilled nursing and advice which can be given should have a most beneficial effect. At the very least, nursing assistance should be provided for the poorest inhabitants who most need supervision and help.

The Board also point out the possibility of utilising the services, during an epidemic, of health visitors and any nurses employed by the Local Authority.

### **Tuberculosis.**

*Notification.*—All forms of tuberculosis have been compulsorily notifiable since the 1st February, 1913. The number of *notifications* received during 1915 was as follows :—from Medical Practitioners 151, from School Medical Inspectors 4, from the Medical Officers of Poor Law-Institutions and Sanatoria of cases admitted to those institutions 14, and from the Medical Officers of those institutions of cases discharged from them 9.

These notifications relate to 145 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 11 of non-pulmonary tuberculosis.





112 cases slept in a bed by themselves and of those 86 had separate bedrooms.

Two of the patients married each other, while other two consumptive women married healthy men during the year.

*Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.*—With regard to these there were 26 living at the end of the year in the Borough, 14 males and 12 females.

Twelve were school children, of whom 8 were at school; 2 were at work and 1 doing housework.

In five instances there was a history of tuberculosis in the family.

Six were notified in 1915, 6 in 1914, and 14 in 1913.

The parts affected were bones (spine, hip, etc.) 15, glands 7, abdomen 3, and skin 1.

*Deaths.*—The total number of deaths registered in 1915 was :—Pulmonary Tuberculosis 55, and Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis 14, as compared with 61 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 12 from Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis in 1914.

### Diseases of the Respiratory System.

The number of deaths recorded from those diseases shows an enormous increase, the total being 175 as compared with 95 in 1914.

The age distribution of the deaths was as follows :—

	0—	1—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65 and upw'rds	Total.
Bronchitis ...	11	5	—	—	—	—	2	1	4	9	61	93
Pneumonia ...	1	3	3	—	1	3	5	5	2	6	9	38
Broncho- Pneumonia	5	10	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	7	28
Other respira- tory diseases.	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	1	—	10	16
Totals ...	17	18	5	—	1	4	11	8	7	17	87	175

The increased mortality is due entirely to bronchitis and pneumonia (including broncho-pneumonia), and occurred mainly at ages over 55. The total mortality from respiratory diseases over 55 was 104, as compared with 55 in 1914. Children under 5 contributed the next largest share in the mortality, the total at this age being 35 deaths as compared with 19 in 1914.

The occurrence of the majority of these deaths in the first quarter of the year points to the unfavourable climatic conditions experienced then, conditions which affect mainly old persons as the predisposing factor. The fact also that one of the worst measles epidemics which has occurred in Cambridge took place at the same time would account for the increased mortality among young children, many of the children recovering from measles to fall easy victims to chest diseases soon after.

### **General Sanitation.**

The usual routine of general sanitary work has been considerably disturbed during the year owing to the War. At a time when economy, both public and private, is an urgent necessity it has been felt that only work considered to be absolutely necessary in the interests of health should be insisted upon. The reduction in the sanitary staff is in itself a reason for a reduced amount of sanitary work being executed while the billeting of large numbers of troops in the town, as well as the presence of an unusual number of military horses, has created a demand for the services of the Public Health Department in an entirely new direction. Routine house-to-house inspection has been completely in abeyance, the time usually devoted to this being taken up with the inspection of premises occupied as billets. As many of these were occupied houses it has been necessary to see that no overcrowding either of the civil or military inmates occurred, while the arrangements for scavenging and closet accommodation required constant supervision.

The prevention of nuisances from manure, etc., gave rise at times to some difficulty, but on the whole there is little cause for complaint. All this together with frequent consultations and inspections with Inspectors of the Local Government Board and Military Officers has occupied a considerable portion of the time both of the Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspectors.



As reference is made throughout this report to other important aspects of the work entailed by the presence of troops in the town nothing further need be said here. It will be convenient however if brief mention is made of various sanitary matters not detailed elsewhere.

*Housing.*—The twelve cottages in Victoria Road, designed by the Borough Surveyor, were completed on 21st August, 1915, and some which had been completed earlier were already occupied by that time.

The proposals for building in Stanley Road are in the meantime in abeyance.

With regard to existing property sanitary defects have been intimated as usual to Owners, but in no instance has it been thought desirable to press work except where absolutely necessary. There has consequently been a drop in the number of flushing cisterns, etc. provided and in the number of drains tested and reconstructed. Action has been limited to the prevention or suppression of conditions prejudicial to health and to the maintenance of existing arrangements in a sanitary condition.

With regard to overcrowding, in addition to the difficulty of obtaining accommodation owing to shortage of houses, both Sanitary Inspectors and Health Visitors point out that in many instances difficulty has arisen owing to the reluctance of house agents to accept persons with large families as tenants when they can just as readily let their houses to persons with small families. At a time when one hears on all sides of the urgent national need of

keeping up the population it is extremely unfortunate that parents with large families should feel themselves handicapped in the matter of finding house room for them.

*Slaughterhouses.*—At the end of the year there were 27 Slaughterhouses in the Borough, 14 registered and 13 licensed, 5 of the latter being subject to an annual licence.

All these have been frequently visited by Inspector Richardson, the total number of visits paid being 1,704.

#### **Co-operation with Military Authorities.**

Since the outbreak of war and more especially since the beginning of 1915 a large amount of work has been done in this connection. The Local Government Board have issued suggestions indicating the directions in which Local Authorities may most usefully co-operate with the Military Authorities, and in Cambridge the sanitary staff have rendered a considerable amount of assistance in the following directions :—

1. *Infectious Diseases.*—The Isolation Hospitals at Mill Road and Coldham Lane have been utilised to the utmost for the isolation of all cases of infectious disease (with the exception of cerebro-spinal meningitis) from the 1st Eastern General Hospital and from among the troops in the Hutments at Cherryhinton or which have been billeted in the town.

2. *Disinfection*.—Surgical dressings from the 1st Eastern General Hospital and the Barnwell Military Hospital have been sterilised, and disinfection of blankets, uniforms, etc., has been undertaken for all the troops stationed in the town.

The absence of any public baths has been greatly felt, but temporary arrangements have been made at King's Mill and elsewhere which will deal with a limited number of men.

The Chief Constable and Medical Officers in charge of troops have, prior to the allotment of billets, been supplied with lists of houses in which there were any infectious diseases.

Lists of all infectious diseases known to the Department have been supplied weekly and copies of the Local Government Board's Weekly Summaries of Infectious Diseases in England and Wales have been transmitted to the Medical Officer in charge of the troops.

Notification of infectious diseases occurring among men on leave in Cambridge has been sent to the Commanding Officer of their regiments who was again informed when the patients were released from isolation.

3. *Billets*.—On receipt of the lists of billets which have been taken by troops visits have been paid by the Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspectors. Questions of over-crowding, cleanliness, sanitary arrangements and refuse removal have been investigated and when necessary the Commanding Officers have been communicated with.

4. *Food Supplies.*—Enquiries into the source of all supplies were made, and where these were local the premises of the Contractor and the materials used were inspected. Samples for analysis under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts have also been taken.

5. *Stabling and Removal of Manure.*—Regular visits have also been paid to all premises where there were likely to be accumulations of manure and frequent removal has been insisted upon.

From this outline of the work which the presence of large numbers of troops in the town has entailed it will be obvious that it has given rise to a large amount of work upon the part of the Public Health Department, and it is with the greatest pleasure I take this opportunity of recording the readiness and zeal of the staff in carrying out those novel duties and the pleasant relations which have always existed between the Civil and Military Authorities.



## Factories and Workshops.

### 1.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY THE INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES.

Premises.	Inspections.	Written Notices.
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ...	44	3
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries and Bakehouses) ... ..	361	22
Workplaces... ..	35	7
	<hr/> 440	<hr/> 32

### 2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

*Nuisances under the Public Health Act :*

Nuisances under the 1st Act.					No. of Defects. Found. Remedied.*	
Want of Cleanliness	...	...	...	...	14	21
Want of Ventilation	.	...	...	...	1	2
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	2	2
Want of Drainage of Floors	...	...	...	...	0	0
Other Nuisances	...	...	...	...	9	17
Sanitary Accommodation	{	insufficient	...	...	1	1
		unsuitable or defective	...	...	6	14
		not separate for sexes	...	...	0	0

*Offences under Factories and Workshops Act :*

Illegal occupation of underground Bakehouse (S. 101) ... ..	—	—
Breach of special sanitary requirements for Bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100) ... ..	41	57
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ...	74	124

---

\* Including defects found in latter part of Year 1914.

## 3.—HOME WORK.

*List of Out-Workers (Section 107) :*

List received from employers.

Wearing Apparel—

		Total Lists.	Twice in the Year.		Once in the Year.	
			Lists.	Out-workers.	Lists.	Out-workers.
(1) Making, &c....	...	68	21	656	26	294
(2) Cleaning and Washing		0	0	0	0	0
Addresses of	... { Received from other Coun- cils	...	0	0	1	1
Outworkers	... { Forwarded to other Coun- cils	...	0	0	1	131
Prosecutions (failure to send in lists)				0		0
No. of Inspections of Outworkers' Premises	.. ...	...		77		
Outwork in unwholesome Premises { (Sec. 158) ...	...	...		8 instances. 6 notices served.		
Outwork in infected Premises (Secs. 109, 110)...	...	...		4		

## 4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the year 575

## 5.—OTHER MATTERS.

*Matters Notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :*

Class.				Number.
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act(S. 133)...	...	...	...	2
Action taken in matters referred	by H.M. Inspectors as reme- diable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Acts (S. 5)	Notified by H.M. Inspector ...		7
		Reports of Action taken sent to		
		H.M. Inspectors		7
Other ...	...	...	...	0

*Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :*

Certificates granted during the year	...	...	...	0
In use at the end of the year	...	...	...	4

The following is a list of Workshops on the Register at the end of the year :—

Art Needlework ...	3	Knitting... ...	2
Bakers ... ..	64	Laundresses ... ..	34
Basket Maker ... ..	1	Marine Store Dealers ...	3
Blacksmiths ... ..	9	Muffin Maker ... ..	1
Boat Builders ... ..	3	Milliners ... ..	37
Boot and Shoe Makers...	35	Mineral Water Works...	7
Brewing Beer and Bottling	5	Motor Repairs ... ..	5
Builders... ..	27	Organ Builders... ..	2
Cabinet Makers ... ..	8	Photographers ... ..	6
Carriage Builders ... ..	2	Picture Frame Makers...	3
Cigarette Manufacturers	3	Plumbers ... ..	5
Carriage Painters ... ..	2	Plasterer ... ..	1
Coach Builders... ..	2	Pasteurizing Milk ... ..	1
Carpenters ... ..	5	Paint Mixing ... ..	2
Confectioners ... ..	8	Painters... ..	21
Corn Merchants ... ..	4	Robe Makers ... ..	2
Cooper Smith ... ..	1	Rope Maker ... ..	1
Corset Maker ... ..	1	Sack Makers ... ..	2
Cycle Repairers ... ..	24	Saddlers... ..	8
Costumiers ... ..	9	Shoeing Smiths... ..	6
Cutlers ... ..	3	Smiths ... ..	9
Decorators ... ..	7	Sugar Boilers ... ..	4
Dressmakers ... ..	58	Surgical Instrument	
Dyer ... ..	1	Maker... ..	1
Electrical Engineer ... ..	1	Sculptor... ..	1
Embroiderers ... ..	2	Stained Glass Works ...	2
Engraver ... ..	1	Stonemasons *... ..	6
Fancy Workers... ..	3	Shirt Makers ... ..	3
Furniture Dealers ... ..	6	Tailors ... ..	54
Fruit and Flower Depots	2	Ticket Writer ... ..	1
French Polishers ... ..	2	Tinworkers ... ..	4
Hand Loom Weaving...	1	Tripe Dresser ... ..	1
Hat Maker ... ..	1	Upholsterers ... ..	6
Heraldic Painter ... ..	1	Umbrella Maker ... ..	1
Horticultural Builders...	2	Wheelwrights ... ..	3
Iron Foundaries ... ..	4	Wood Turners ... ..	2
Joiners ... ..	4	Weighing Machine Repairs	1
		Watch Repairers ... ..	12

## Record of Sanitary Inspectors' Work during 1915.

INSPECTIONS :—	Total.
Number of premises visited on complaint ... ..	300
Number of premises visited in connection with infectious disease ... ..	85
Total number of inspections and re-inspections ...	4,281

### NOTICES :

Preliminary Intimations ... ..	310
Statutory Notices ... ..	27
Summonses ... ..	1

### HOUSES (Housing Act, 1909) :

Houses inspected—house to house ... ..	52
Number of houses represented ... ..	0
Number of Closing Orders made ... ..	0
Number of houses made habitable after Closing Order ... ..	0
Number of houses demolished voluntarily ... ..	1
Number of houses demolished after closing Order ...	0

### COMMON LODGING HOUSES :

Number registered ... ..	10
Number of inspections ... ..	131
Number of Contraventions of Bye-Laws ... ..	4

### FACTORIES :

Number of inspections ... ..	44
Number of defects found ... ..	6
Number of defects remedied ... ..	7

### WORKSHOPS :

Number on register ... ..	506
Number of inspections ... ..	160
Number of defects found ... ..	17
Number of defects remedied ... ..	45



## BAKEHOUSES :

Number on register	...	...	...	...	...	69
Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	201
Number of defects found	...	...	...	...	...	43
Number of defects remedied	...	...	...	...	...	49

## SLAUGHTERHOUSES :

Number registered	...	...	...	...	...	14
Number licensed (five annual licences)	...	...	...	...	...	13
Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	1,704
Number of defects found	...	...	...	...	...	5
Number of defects remedied	...	...	...	...	...	7

## COWKEEPERS :

Number registered	...	...	...	...	...	31
Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	144
Number of defects found	...	...	...	...	...	28
Number of defects remedied	...	...	...	...	...	30

## DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS :

Number registered	...	...	...	...	...	57
Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	112
Number of defects found	...	...	...	...	...	7
Number of defects remedied	...	...	...	...	...	7

## FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS :

Samples taken	...	...	...	...	...	109
Number adulterated	...	...	...	...	...	9
Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...	9
Convictions	...	...	...	...	...	5
Withdrawn on payment of costs	...	...	...	...	...	4

RAG AND FLOCK SAMPLES	...	...	...	...	...	2
-----------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

## UN SOUND FOOD :

Condemned—Beef, 167 stones  $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

Pork, 247 stones  $10\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Mutton, 3 stones.

Fish, 24 stones.

Other foods—Fruit, 7 stones.

Vegetable Marrows, about 1 ton.

14 Rabbits.

Seizures ... ..	3
Magistrates' Orders ... ..	3
Prosecutions ... ..	2
Convictions ... ..	2
Samples of Milk examined for Tubercle bacilli ...	6
„ „ found with Tubercle bacilli ...	nil

## DRAINAGE :

Number of tests (smoke) applied ... ..	157
Number of drains opened up ... ..	33
Waste pipes, rain water pipes disconnected, vent shafts repaired ... ..	111
Number of house drains reconstructed ... ..	127
Number of closets provided with flushing cisterns ...	216
Number of new w.c.'s ... ..	9
Pail Closet abolished ... ..	1
Pail Closets provided ... ..	2

## WATER SUPPLY :

Houses newly provided with separate supply ...	8
--	---

## SUNDRY NUISANCES :

Overcrowding ... ..	5
Smoke ... ..	2
Accumulation of Refuse (stable, etc.) ... ..	208
Animals improperly kept ... ..	66
Dirty and unpaved yards ... ..	224
Others ... ..	936

### Canal Boats.

*The Annual Report under the Canal Boats Acts, 1877-1884, has been presented by the Inspector :—*

“(1). Ernest Richardson, 28, Hartington Grove, Cambridge.

“(2). The number of boats inspected during the year 1915 was five (eight inspections).

“(3). In two instances the Master did not have any certificate on board (C), and both the boats were without a water vessel (J).

Notices were sent to the Owner to comply with the Acts and Regulations.

“(4). Legal proceedings were taken against the Owner and the Master for failing to comply with the notices. The Owner was fined £1, and the Master 5s.

“(5). Notices were served for infringements C and J.

“(6). There were no women or children on board, and no case of infectious disease has been notified or traced.

“(7). No boats have been detained for cleansing or disinfection.

(Signed) ERNEST RICHARDSON,  
Inspector of Canal Boats.”

### Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

The number of samples taken for analysis during 1915 was 107, of which 9 were not genuine.

The number of samples taken each year since 1909 is as follows :—

Year.	Number.	Genuine.	Not Genuine.	Percentage Not Genuine.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.
1909...	58	49	9	15.5	3	1
1910...	106	94	12	11.3	5	2
1911...	114	100	14	12.3	8	7
1912...	126	90	36	28.5	4	2
1913...	120	93	27	22.5	5	4
1914...	165	152	13	7.8	9	9
1915...	107	98	9	8.4	9	5

The following table shews the number and character of the samples taken :—

Samples.	Number	Genuine	Not Genuine	Prosecutions.	Convictions.
Milk (formal) ... ..	65	56	9	9	5
„ (informal) ... ..	4	4	...	...	...
Cream (formal) ... ..	8	8	...	...	...
Butter (formal) ... ..	13	13	...	...	...
„ (informal) ... ..	1	1	...	...	...
Margarine (formal) ...	1	1	...	...	...
“Nutter” (formal) ...	1	1	...	...	...
Condensed Milk (informal)	2	2	...	...	...
Drugs (Prescriptions)					
(formal) ... ..	4	4	...	...	...
Castor Oil (formal) ...	1	1	...	...	...
Camphorated Oil (formal)	2	2	...	...	...
Gregory’s Powder (formal)	2	2	...	...	...
Jams (formal) ... ..	1	1	...	...	...
„ (informal) ... ..	2	2	...	...	...
Total ... ..	107	98	9	9	5*

\* Four cases were withdrawn on payment of costs.



Eight vendors (of nine samples) were prosecuted for selling milk not up to the standard; five of the defendants being fined a total of £22 10s., and costs £8 8s.

Six samples of Butter contained Boric Acid as a preservative, varying from 0·30 to 0·50%.

The sample of Margarine contained 0·40% of Boric Acid.

Twenty-six samples of Milk, and three samples of Butter (one informal) have been taken "in course of delivery" at the 1st Eastern General Hospital, The Hut Barracks, Cherryhinton Road, and to the troops at various Army Stores, etc. There have also been "appeals to the cow," Nos. 76, 77, and 78, when each sample showed over 3·00 per cent of fat.

In six instances the Vendors had no name and address on the milk can or cart, as required by Section 9 of the S. & F. D. Act, 1899. After warning each by letter they complied with the statute.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION REGARDING SAMPLES NOT  
REPORTED TO BE GENUINE.

Name of Articles.	Register No.	Result of Analysis.	Action under Sale of Food & Drugs Acts and result.	Remarks.
Milk ...	34	9% deficient in fat.	Fined £10, and costs, £1/11/6.	Taken in course of delivery at the Railway Station.
Milk ...	53	17% added water.	Fined £5, and costs, £1/11/6.	
Milk ...	69	8% added water.	Fined 10/-.	
Milk ...	70	17% deficient in fat	Fined £5, and costs, £2/2/0.	
Milk ...	84	9% deficient in fat.	Fined £2, and costs, £3/3/0.	Magistrates to state a case for decision of High Court.
Milk ...	85	8% deficient in fat.	Summons withdrawn on payment of Court Fees (2/6)	
Milk ...	89	8% deficient in fat.	Ditto.	
Milk ...	90	3% deficient in fat.	Summons withdrawn.	Checking No. 85.
Milk ...	91	13% deficient in fat	Summons dismissed, each party to pay own costs.	

## Milk and Cream Regulations.

### I. *Milk, and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream.*

	Number of Samples examined for Preservatives (a).	No. with Preserva- tives present (b).
Milk ... ..	69	—
Cream... ..	1	—

### 2. *Cream sold as Preserved Cream.*

(a) Instances for sample of correct label :—

Statements correct ... ..	7
Statements incorrect ... ..	0

(b) Milk fat in cream sold as preserved cream :—

Over 35 per cent. ... ..	7
Under 35 „ ... ..	0

(c) Instances of Article V. (Part II.)  
not complied with ... .. 0

(d) Cuplets bearing such words as  
“Cream,” or “Thick Rich  
Cream” contrary to Regula-  
tion 6 of the Schedule (Part IV.) 4

In accordance with Article VI., Part II., of the Regulations, the Local Authority afforded the Vendors an opportunity of furnishing an explanation as to their contravening the Regulations.

The explanations were considered satisfactory, with one exception, and as a result of a repeated infringement of Regulation 6 of the Schedule (Part IV.), the Vendor of Sample 58 was prosecuted and fined twenty-five shillings.

No thickening substances were found.

### Infant Welfare.

The whole of the work in connection with Infant Welfare is carried on by two voluntary bodies known as the Cambridge Branch of the National League for Physical Education and Improvement and the Mothers' School Committee, the work of infant visitation more especially being carried on in close association with the Public Health Department of the Corporation.

The work undertaken comprises :—

1. The visitation of infants and mothers in their homes by the three Health Visitors each under the direct control of a lady Superintendent. This work is under the general supervision of the Medical Officer of Health, who is *ex-officio* a member of both voluntary bodies.

2. *Infant Consultations*.—These are conducted in four centres in the charge of a Doctor who attends one afternoon a week. Children up to school age are brought to the Consultations. Dried milk and virol are supplied at a low price.

3. *Mothers' Schools*.—The work in connection with these has been carried out at four centres by voluntary workers, instruction being given in sewing, cutting-out, knitting, and cooking, while health talks are given on such subjects as home nursing, etc.

4. *Thrift Clubs*.—A Thrift Club has been started by a member of the Committee (Mrs. Nuttall) in connection with the Castle End Mothers' School, and it is hoped to further extend this branch of the work at the other centres.



A considerable amount of good work has been done during the year in all departments of the work, as will be seen from the statistics given below.

The Mothers' Schools Committee, in their Annual Report for 1915, have, unfortunately, to record many difficulties interfering with their work which have arisen out of the war. Thus, two of the Doctors (Dr. Haynes and Dr. Searle), who hold commissions in the R.A.M.C. (T.), have been compelled to give up the work, and some difficulty was met in getting substitutes. Then the billeting of troops in the town, and a serious outbreak of measles, greatly disturbed the attendances at the centres.

It is hoped, however, to further extend the work upon the ante-natal side as soon as possible, with a view to assisting expectant mothers by supervision and advice.

The number of children seen during 1915 at the Infant Consultations was as follows :—

	Under 1 year.	Over 1 year.
Barnwell ...	154	20
New Town ...	34	34
Castle End ...	34	3
Romsey Town ...	104	15
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ...	326	72

The total number of attendances for the year was, for infants under a year old 1,503, and over a year old 291.

The total number of attendances at the Mothers' Schools was 860 for a period of nearly six months (October, 1914, to March, 1915). The classes had, unfortunately, to be entirely suspended early in March, owing mainly to the billeting of troops in the town.

The number of infants visited during 1915 was 712, as compared with 752 in 1914. The proportion entirely breast-fed remains practically the same from year to year, the percentages for the past three years being 66, 65, and 66.

The influence of the method of feeding upon the chances of surviving the first year of life is shown in the following Table :—

	1915.			1906--1915.		
	Number reported on.	Number of Deaths.	Percent-age of Deaths.	Number reported on.	Number of Deaths.	Percent-age of Deaths.
Breast-fed entirely ...	471	3	0·6	4759	96	2·0
Breast-fed partly ...	153	6	3·9	1259	74	5·8
Not breast-fed at all ...	38	5	5·6	752	71	9·4
Fed wholly or partly on cows' milk ...	189	5	2·6	1445	90	6·2
Fed wholly or partly on condensed milk ...	49	1	2·0	208	13	6·2
Other foods added ...	86	5	5·8	1040	53	5·0

Of the 189 children fed wholly or partly on cows' milk, 187 had the milk boiled or sterilised, and 44 of these had milk powder in addition.

Among the bottle-fed babies, 164 were found at the first visit to have bottles with teats only, 3 had bottles with long tubes and teats, and 16 were being fed by the spoon. Two were being fed with milk from beer bottles and 3 from medicine bottles.

The number of visits paid by the Health Visitors to the Infants born during the year was 3,228. In addition, 1,048 visits were paid during the year to children born in 1914.

#### **Hospital Accommodation.**

The two new Ward Blocks mentioned in the Annual Report for 1914 were opened for use in June, 1915, and bring the total number of beds now available at Mill Road up to 62.

The galvanised iron buildings at Coldham Lane have been kept ready for use and proved extremely useful during the outbreak of Measles among the Troops. It was found impossible to isolate all the cases at Mill Road and the Coldham Lane Hospital was therefore opened early in January and remained open until April.

The number of cases dealt with in both Hospitals during 1915 was as follows :—

Disease.	In Hospital, Dec. 31st, 1914.	Admitted.	Dis- charged.	Died.	In Hospital, Dec. 31st, 1915.
Scarlet Fever ... ..	25	102	108	1	18
Diphtheria ... ..	14	76	70	12	8
Diphtheria "Carriers" ...	—	47	43	—	4
Measles ... ..	1	174	174	1	—
German Measles ... ..	—	10	10	—	—
Influenza ... ..	—	2	2	—	—
Mumps ... ..	—	6	6	—	—
Quinsy (Tonsilitis) ...	—	9	9	—	—
Totals ... ..	40	426	422	14	30



**Disinfection.**

The following summary shows that the amount of disinfection done during 1915 has been enormously in excess of the previous year. This is due to the work done for troops in Cambridge and elsewhere, and also for the 1st Eastern General Hospital.

The details are as follows :—

*1. Mainly for Civil population.*

Disease, etc.	No. of Articles.	No. of Rooms.
Scarlet Fever ... ..	1,126	101
Diphtheria ... ..	1,007	71
Mumps ... ..	—	12
Chicken Pox ... ..	—	9
Phthisis ... ..	287	31
Cancer ... ..	123	11
Sepsis ... ..	547	...

*2. Mainly for the Military.*

Enteric Fever ... ..	38	4
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	126	5
Measles ... ..	1,187	177
Scabies ... ..	297	1
Vermin ... ..	1,157	6
Packets of Surgical Dressings ... ..	7,238	—
Miscellaneous (chiefly dirty Blankets) ... ..	22,881	4
Totals ... ..	36,014	432

The articles disinfected include :—

	1914	1915
Beds ... ..	66	61
Mattresses ... ..	329	808
Palliasses ... ..	18	54
Bolsters ... ..	208	598
Pillows ... ..	640	1,668
Cushions ... ..	32	88
Blankets ... ..	1,030	11,293
Sheets ... ..	93	552
Quilts ... ..	149	142
Articles of Clothing ... ..	5,702	7,138
Packets of Surgical Dressings...	471	7,238
Other Articles ... ..	872	6,374
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ... ..	9,610	36,014
	<hr/>	<hr/>
No. of Stovings ... ..	136	516



TABLE I.  
BOROUGH OF CAMBRIDGE.  
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1915 and previous Years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFER-ABLE DEATHS.†		NETT DEATHS BELONG-ING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.		* Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.		AT ALL AGES.	
			Number.	Rate.					* Number.	Rate per 1,000 nett Births.	* Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1910 ...	39894	799	799	20·0	570	14·2	69	6	61	76	507	12·7
1911 ...	40069	763	764	19·0	623	15·5	97	25	96	125	551	13·7
1912 ...	56522	1143	1140	20·1	811	14·3	96	25	82	71	740	13·0
1913 ...	57096	1111	1109	19·4	768	13·4	114	26	82	73	680	11·9
1914 ...	57159	984	996	17·4	780	13·6	89	37	78	78	728	12·7
1915 ...	54029	996	997	17·4	955	17·6	122	55	88	88	888	16·4

NOTES.—This Table is arranged to show the gross births and deaths in the district, and the births and deaths properly belonging to it with the corresponding rates.

\* In Column 6 are included the whole of the deaths registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district.

In Column 12 are entered the number in Column 6, corrected by subtraction of the number in Column 8 and by addition of the number in Column 9. Deaths in Column 10 are similarly corrected by subtraction of the deaths under 1, included in the number given in Column 8, and by addition of the deaths under 1 included in the number given in Column 9.

† “Transferable Deaths” are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided.

Area of District in acres (land and inland water).....	5,457	} At Census of 1911.
Total population at all ages .....	55,812	
Number of inhabited houses .....	13,150	
Average number of persons per house .....	4·2	



Cambridge District and its Divisions.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1915.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED. IN EACH LOCALITY.				Total cases re- moved to Hospital.	
	At all Ages.	At Ages--Years.						1 St. Andrew the Less.	2 St. Andrew the Great.	3 Chester- ton.	4 Cam- bridge Without.		
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.						65 and upwards.
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cholera (C) Plague (P)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Erysipelas	67	8	45	9	5	...	...	54	5	6	2	57	
Scarlet Fever	16	...	...	...	3	7	...	9	...	6	1	...	
Typhus Fever	86	18	54	9	5	...	...	...	12	30	10	59	
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Relapsing Fever (R)	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Continued Fever (C)	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	
Puerperal Fever	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	137	3	20	39	48	22	...	...	19	20	6	...	
Other forms of Tuberculosis	12	3	4	2	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	
Totals...	330	8	32	61	67	29	9	204	38	69	19	116	

\* In addition to this number, 47 Diphtheria "Carriers," belonging to the Borough; 30 cases of Scarlet Fever, 19 cases of Diphtheria, 6 cases of Mumps, 175 cases of Measles, and 10 cases of German Measles occurring amongst the Troops in the town; and 9 cases of Diphtheria and 13 cases of Scarlet Fever belonging to different parts of the County, have been treated at the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Isolation Hospital (name and situation)—Borough Infectious Diseases Hospital, Mill Road, Cambridge.  
Total available beds—62.      Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated—?.

**TABLE III.**  
**Borough of Cambridge.**  
**Causes of and ages at Death during the Year 1915.**  
 See Notes on next page.

Causes of Death.		Nett Deaths at the subjoined Ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District (a).									Deaths in or be- longing to local- ities (at all ages)				Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "non-Resi- dents" in Institutions in the District (b).
		All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	St. Andrew the Less.	St. Andrew the Great.	Chesterton.	Cambridge without.	
I		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10					11
All causes {	Certified (c) ...	885	86	45	35	49	33	93	187	357	512	141	183	49	209
	Uncertified ...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	59	6	22	21	10	...	...	...	...	48	7	3	1	2
Scarlet Fever	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
Whooping Cough	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup	...	16	...	2	3	10	1	...	...	...	12	2	1	1	12
Influenza	...	25	1	...	...	...	...	3	6	15	16	5	3	1	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	...	55	1	1	2	2	9	24	13	3	34	10	11	...	5
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	7	...	2	...	3	1	1	...	...	5	...	2	...	...
Other tuberculous diseases	...	7	2	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	6	...	...	1	4
Cancer, malignant disease	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	8	38	37	39	20	17	7	23
Rheumatic Fever	...	8	...	...	...	7	...	...	1	...	6	1	1	...	1
Meningitis (d)	...	5	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	1	1
Organic Heart Disease	...	74	...	...	...	1	1	8	26	38	34	17	18	5	13
Bronchitis	...	93	11	5	...	...	...	3	13	61	57	12	21	3	7
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	66	6	8	5	5	5	11	10	16	39	7	14	6	9
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	10	11	2	3	...	3
Diarrhœa and Enteritis (e)	...	7	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	2	...
Appendicitis and Typhlitis.	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	5
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	2	1	1	...	1
Alcoholism	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	2	...	2	...	6
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	...	25	...	...	...	...	1	2	8	14	13	2	6	4	7
Puerperal Fever	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	...	40	39	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	27	4	6	3	7
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	...	16	1	1	2	2	4	...	5	1	7	2	5	2	13
Suicide	...	8	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	6	1	1	...	1
Other Defined Diseases	...	257	12	2	1	3	6	18	53	162	138	48	62	9	85
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...
		888	88	45	35	49	33	93	187	358	514	142	183	49	209
Sub-Entries included in above figures.	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lobar Pneumonia	14	...	...	...	...	2	7	2	3	8	...	5	1	...
	Pneumonia	24	1	2	1	3	2	3	6	6	15	3	4	2	2
	Pleurisy	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	3	...	2	...	...

## NOTES TO TABLE III.

---

The classification and numbering of Causes of Death are those of the "Short List" on page XXV. of the Manual of the International List of Causes of Death, which has been consulted and followed in all cases of doubt.

- (a) All "Transferable Deaths" of residents, *i.e.*, of persons resident in the District who have died outside it, are *included* with the other deaths in columns 2-10. Transferable deaths of non-residents, *i.e.*, of persons resident elsewhere in England and Wales who have died in the District, are in like manner *excluded* from these columns. For the precise meaning of the term "transferable deaths" *see* footnote to Table I.
- (b) All deaths occurring in Institutions for the sick and infirm situated within the district, whether of residents or non-residents, are entered in the last column of Table III.
- (c) All deaths certified by registered Medical Practitioners and all Inquest cases are classed as "Certified"; all other deaths are regarded as "Uncertified."
- (d) Exclusive of "Tuberculous Meningitis" (10), but inclusive of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.
- (e) Title 19 has been used for deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis at all ages. (In the "Short List" deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis under 2 years are included under Title 19; those at 2 years and over being placed under Title 28.)

N.B.—Deaths of soldiers and sailors occurring in hospitals and institutions in the district are excluded from the total number of deaths registered in the district, and such deaths are excluded from column 11 of Table III.



TABLE IIIA.

BOROUGH OF CAMBRIDGE, 1915.

Table showing Causes of Death at Different Age Periods during the Year.  
Persons.—(Males and Females.)

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES AT DEATH.															St. Andrew-the-Less	St. Andrew-the-Great.	Chesterton.	Cambridge Without.								
	All Ages.	Under 5 years.					5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75					75 and upwards.							
		0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15															15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75
All Causes	888	88	45	35	34	15	16	17	45	48	64	123	168	190	514	142	183	49									
I.—General Diseases.																											
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Typhus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Smallpox { Vaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
{ Not Vaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
{ Doubtful	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Measles	59	6	22	21	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	7	3	1									
Scarlet Fever	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...									
Whooping Cough	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...									
Diphtheria	16	...	2	3	6	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	2	1	...									
Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Influenza	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	2	6	9	16	5	3	1									
Miliary Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Asiatic Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Cholera Nostras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Yellow Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Leprosy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Mumps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19									



I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
<i>General Diseases—continued.</i>																		
German Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Varicella ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pyæmia Septicæmia ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Glanders ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anthrax (Splenic Fever)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rabies ...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Tetanus...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mycoses...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pallagra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beri-beri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	50	1	...	2	...	2	5	4	11	11	6	5	3	...	32	8	10	...
Phthisis (not otherwise defined)	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	2	1	...
Acute Phthisis...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...
Tuberculous Peritonitis	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1
Tabes Mesenterica ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of Spinal Column	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of Joints...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of other organs...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Lupus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scrofula...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disseminated Tuberculosis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Rickets ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Syphilis...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Other Venereal Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer of the Buccal Cavity...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	2	5	2	...	2
Cancer of Stomach, Liver, &c.	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	5	5	7	1	7	8	4	...
Cancer of Peritoneum, Intes-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
tines, and Rectum ...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	8	3	10	3	3	2
Cancer of female genital organs	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	4	3	...	7	...	3	1
Cancer of Breast	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	2	3	2	5	3	1
Cancer of Skin ..	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cancer of other organs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	6	4	1	8	2	4	...
Other Tumours	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	1	1	...
Chronic Rheumatism ..	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Gout ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
Scurvy ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...
Diabetes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exophthalmic Goitre ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	2	2	1	4	1	5	...
	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...

TABLE IIIA., 1915.—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES AT DEATH.													St. Andrew-the-Less	St. Andrew-the-Great.	Chesterton.	Cambridge Without.		
	All Ages.	Under 5 Years.				5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65					65 to 75	75 and upwards.
		0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5															
<i>General Diseases—continued.</i>																			
Addison's Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Leucocythæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Anæmia Chlorosis	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...		
Other General Diseases	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...		
Alcoholism	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Chronic Lead Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Other Chronic Occupational Poisonings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Other Chronic Poisonings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
<b>II.—Diseases of the Nervous System and of the Organs of Special Sense.</b>																			
Encephalitis	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...		
Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		
Meningitis	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...		
Locomotor Ataxy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Other Diseases of Spinal Cord	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	13	2	11	15	10		
Cerebral Apoplexy	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	2	...		
Softening of Brain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Hemiplegia	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	3	...		
Paraplegia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...		
Other forms of Paralysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
General Paralysis of Insane	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...		
Other forms of Men: alienation	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...		
Epilepsy	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...		
Convulsions (5 years and over)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Infantile Con: (under 5 years)	5	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...		

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
<i>Diseases of Nervous System, &amp;c.</i>																			
<i>—continued.</i>																			
Chorea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hysteria, Neuralgia, Neuritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Nervous Syst:	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebral Tumour ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...
Diseases of the Eyes & Annexa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mastoid Disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Ears ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>III.—Diseases of the Circulatory System.</b>																			
Pericarditis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Acute Endocarditis ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Valvular Disease of Heart ...	49	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	5	3	5	12	12	10	22	10	14	...
Fatty degeneration of Heart...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	10	5	3	3	1	...
Other Organic Dis. of Heart...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	4	3	...
Angina Pectoris ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
Aneurism ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	...
Arterio Sclerosis ...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	6	4	7	1	6	...
Embolism and Thrombosis ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	5	2	1	4	...
Diseases of the Veins ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Status Lymphaticus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Dis: of Lymphatic Sys:	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hæmorrhage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epistaxis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Dis: of Circulatory Sys:	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
<b>IV.—Diseases of the Respiratory System.</b>																			
Diseases of the Nasal Fossæ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Larynx ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laryngismus Stridulus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Larynx ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of the Thyroid body	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ...	93	...	11	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	9	27	34	1	12	21	...
Broncho Pneumonia ...	28	...	5	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	4	3	57	4	5	...
Lobar Pneumonia ...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	2	...	2	1	2	16	...	5	...
Pneumonia ...	24	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	2	...	3	2	4	3	3	8	...	5	...
Pleurisy ...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	15	3	4	...



TABLE IIIA., 1915.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATHS.	AGES AT DEATH.															St. Andrew-the-Less	St. Andrew-the-Great.	Chesteron.	Cambridge Without.	
	All Ages.	Under 5 Years.					5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75					75 and upwards.
		0 to 1																		
		0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5														
<i>Diseases of the Respiratory System—continued.</i>																				
Emphyema ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...		
Pulmonary Congestion		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	4	1	...		
Gangrene of Lung ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...		
Asthma ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Pulmonary Emphysema		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...		
Fibroid Disease of Lung	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Other Dis: of Respiratory Sys:	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
<b>V.—Diseases of the Digestive System.</b>																				
Diseases of Teeth and Gums...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...		
Other Dis: of Mouth & Annexa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...		
Diseases of the Pharynx	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Tonsilitis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...		
Ludwig's Angina ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...		
Diseases of Oesophagus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Perforating Ulcer of Stomach	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...		
Inflammation of Stomach	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...		
Other Diseases of Stomach	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Infective Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Diarrhoea ...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1		
Enteritis ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...		
Gastro Enteritis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...		
Dyspepsia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Colic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Ulceration of Intestines	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...		
Duodenal Ulcer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Ankylostomiasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		



	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
<i>Diseases of Digestive Sys:—con:</i>																		
Other Intestinal Parasites	2							1			1		2		1			1
Appendicitis	5	1							1		2			1	4		1	
Hernia	6											3	1	1	4	1	1	
Intestinal Obstruction	3								1			1	1		1		2	
Other Diseases of Intestines																		
Acute Yellow Atrophy of Liver																		
Hydatid Disease of Liver						1						3			4	1	3	
Cirrhosis of Liver	8									1	3		1		1			
Ot: Dis: of Liver & Gall Bladder	1											2			1			
Biliary Colic	2														2			
Other Diseases of Liver																		
Diseases of Spleen																		
Peritonitis	1										1					1		
Other Dis: of Digestive System	1											1				1		
<b>VI.—Non-Venereal Diseases</b>																		
<b>of the Genito-Urinary</b>																		
<b>System and Annexa.</b>																		
Acute Nephritis	3									2	2	1	4	1	2	2	6	1
Bright's Disease	22							1			1				11			3
Nephritis and Uræmia																		
Chyluria																		
Other Diseases of Kidney																		
Abscess of Kidney																		
Cystic Disease																		
Suppression of Urine																		
Culculi of Urinary Passages																		
Diseases of Bladder	3												1	2	2		1	
Diseases of the Urethra																		
Diseases of Prostate	4												1	3	2	1	1	
Non-Venereal Diseases of Male																		
Genital Organs																		
Uterine Hemorrhage																		
Uterine Tumour																		
Other Diseases of Uterus																		
Disorders of Menstruation																		
Ovarian Cyst	1												1		1			
Ot: Dis: of Female Genital Or:																		
Diseases of Ovary																		
Non-puerperal Dis: of the Breast	1	1													1			

TABLE IIIA., 1915.—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES AT DEATH.															St. Andrew-the-Less	St. Andrew-the-Great.	Chesteron.	Cambridge Without.	
	All Ages.	Under 5 Years.					5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75					75 and upwards.
		0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5														
<b>VII.—The Puerperal State.</b>																				
Abortion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Accident of Pregnancy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Puerperal Hæmorrhage ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		
Other Accidents of Childbirth ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Puerperal Fever ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Puerperal Albuminuria and Convulsions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Puerperal Phlegmasia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Puerperal Insanity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Puerperal Dis: of the Breast...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
<b>VIII.—Diseases of the Skin and of the Cellular Tissue.</b>																				
Senile Gangrene ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	3	...		
Gangrene of other types ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...		
Carbuncle, Boil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Phlegmon, Acute Abscess ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Ulcer, Bedsores ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Eczema ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Pemphigus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Ot: Dis: of Integumentary Sys:	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...		
<b>IX.—Diseases of the Bones and of the Organs of Locomotion.</b>																				
Diseases of the Bones ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...		
Diseases of the Joints ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Amputations ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Ot: Dis: of the Locomotor Sys:	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
<b>X.—Malformations.</b>																			
Congenital Hydrocephalus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phimosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformation of Heart...	2	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1
Ot: Congenital Malformations	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
<b>XI.—Diseases of Early Infancy.</b>																			
Premature Birth ...	18	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	4	2
Infantile Atrophy ...	18	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	4	2	...
Icterus Neonatorum ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Sclerema and Oedema Neonatorum...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Want of Breast Milk ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases peculiar to Early Infancy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Umbilicus, &c. ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Atelectasis ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Injuries at Birth ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Cyanosis Neonatorum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lack of Care ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>XII.—Old Age.</b>																			
Senile Dementia ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Senile Decay ...	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	62	44	10	17	3
<b>XIII.—Affections produced by External Causes.</b>																			
Suicide ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	4	...	...	6	1	1	...
Poisonous Vapours ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...
Burns and Scalds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Drowning ...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Starvation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Weather Agencies ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Gunshot wounds ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Homicide ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Execution ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Otherwise or not Stated	9	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	6	...	2	1







TABLE IV.  
Borough of Cambridge.  
INFANT MORTALITY, 1915.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 year of Age.  
See Note (a).

CAUSES OF DEATH.				Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All causes { Certified ...				23	3	5	5	36	18	9	11	12	86
{ Uncertified ...				2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
{ Small-pox ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Chicken-pox ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Measles ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	6
{ Scarlet Fever ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Whooping Cough ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Diphtheria and Croup...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Erysipelas ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Tuberculous Meningitis ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Abdominal Tuberculosis (b) ...				...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
{ Other Tuberculous Diseases ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
{ Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
{ Convulsions ...				2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	4
{ Laryngitis ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Bronchitis ...				...	...	...	1	1	2	3	2	3	11
{ Pneumonia (all forms) ...				...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	6
{ Diarrhoea ...				...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	3
{ Enteritis ...				...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3
{ Gastritis ...				...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
{ Syphilis ...				...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
{ Rickets ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Suffocation, overlying...				1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
{ Injury at Birth ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Atelectasis ...				...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
{ Congenital Malformations(c)...				2	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
{ Premature Birth ...				11	2	2	2	17	1	...	...	...	18
{ Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...				7	...	1	1	9	7	2	...	...	18
{ Other causes ...				2	...	1	...	3	1	1	..	2	7
TOTALS ...				25	3	5	5	38	18	9	11	12	88
Nett Births in { legitimate... 946.								Nett Deaths in { legitimate infants... 81					
the year { illegitimate. 51.								the year of { illegitimate infants. 7					

- (a) The total in the last column of Table IV. is equal the total in column 10 of Table I., and in column 3 of Table III.
- (b) Under Abdominal Tuberculosis are included deaths from Tuberculous Peritonitis, and Enteritis and from Tabes Mesenterica.
- (c) The total deaths from Congenital Malformations, Premature Birth, Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus, equal the total in Table III. under the heading Congenital Debility and Malformation including Premature Birth. Want of Breast Milk is also included under Atrophy and Debility.
- (d) For references to the meaning of any other headings, see notes attached to Table III.

